

BIG COLLEGE YEAR

Attendance Records Will Be Broken in Kansas.

Monster Wheat Crop Brings Prosperity to All.

LAST SEASON A LEAN ONE

But State Schools Will Be Crowded This Year.

Scores of Applications to Work Way Through College.

Attendance records at the Kansas state schools and colleges will be broken this year, according to Ed Hackney, chairman of the state education administration board. With a record wheat crop and better than average corn crop, the state is filled with letters from Kansas boys and girls who are anxious to attend the university or one of the big schools.

Already the board has received 121 applications from young men who want to feed the furnace, milk the family cow or mow the lawn or shovel snow for their "keep" during the state university school term. In addition to the hundreds of boys who are planning to attend the state schools, the number of girls in the educational institutions will be larger than at any time in the history of the state.

Last season was a lean year for Kansas. There was no work at home for the boys and they went to school. But there were also no funds available for educational purposes and the girls stayed at home. This year both the boys and girls will enroll.

"And every Kansas boy going to college this fall seems to expect to work his way through school," Hackney said. "A week ago we were trying to place 121 of the advance guard at the university. I think it is safe to say that every furnace in Lawrence will have a squad of boys ready to keep it going during the winter by the time school opens. The persons owning cows in Lawrence probably will have to have them milked in shifts."

"But the attendance is going to be the biggest wonder, judging by the advance inquiries received by the registrars. This applies to all the institutions, the agricultural college, the university, the Emporia, Pittsburg and Hays normal. Just how large, it is impossible to say at this time."

BANQUET FOR BAND.

Eagles Will Celebrate for Marshall's at Lodge Hall Tonight.

Tonight, in their lodge home, the members of Abie No. 58, Fraternal Order of Eagles, will entertain the members of Marshall's band at a banquet. The occasion is in celebration of the success of the aerle and of the band at the national convention of the order held in Kansas City August 2 to 6. The Topeka aerle captured three prizes, at the national convention. The first prize of \$150 was won for having the largest band in the parade; second prize of \$100 for having the second largest number of uniforms in parade; and \$75 for having the third largest number of men in the parade.

ACCIDENT IN YARDS.

Santa Fe Train Hits Switch Engine and Car of Potatoes.

A slight accident occurred in the Santa Fe yards last night when Santa Fe train No. 107, carrying a switch engine, struck a switch engine. The switch engine was crossing from one track to another with a carload of potatoes and was not quite "clear" when the passenger train came through shortly after 10 o'clock.

Both engines were slightly damaged and the car of potatoes broken. No one was hurt.

DEFEATED.

(Continued from page 1.)

whole people rose as one man against an unjust attack, nor how the leader of the Socialist movement, a speech and the wild cheers of the Conservative party, which stood up to a man, waving their handkerchiefs at him.

Effective Use of Bombs. In the matter of the policy of German warfare the ambassador made it clear that Germany will stand out for the most effective use of bombs dropped from mid air and the use of her most modern appliances. London being as much subject to attack by Zeppelin as Paris and Antwerp by airship and bomb. No further notification of the intention to bombard from mid air is necessary, the ambassador added, but the declaration of war, nonbelligerents being under the necessity of getting out of danger by removing themselves from threatened cities. Otherwise nonbelligerents must take the consequences.

"At the very start," said the ambassador, "let me say that I think the war is now clearly won. The German government obviously assumes that the war in France has been won and troops are now being withdrawn, as was always the case in Russia. Thirty thousand Russians have been taken prisoners. That is the significance I attach to the withdrawal of the 80,000 troops from Belgium."

"At the same time remember that there is no such thing as a Russian avalanche. It doesn't exist except in the minds of the English and French people. Germany has had a wonderful victory in Russia. Thirty thousand Russians have been taken prisoners. That is the significance I attach to the withdrawal of the 80,000 troops from Belgium."

Speaking of Democracy, "I know that it is said that victory for Germany means the advance of militarism and retraction from Democracy. I don't possibly see how this can be, as the defeat of Germany means victory for Russia. And Rus-

sia is certainly more military and autocratic than Germany."

"It is a fundamental error to believe that this is a war of the German government. This is a war of the German nation, man for man and if any political result comes of this war, it will be a great advance of democracy in Germany. The great days in the beginning of August, when the whole German nation rose as one man to defend their country, will never be forgotten by the government. It can never be forgotten that the leader of the Socialists made a speech amid the wild cheers of the conservative party who stood up and waved their handkerchiefs to him, in which he said that every Socialist would stand up for his country against autocratic Russia. How can one explain this if the increase of militarism is expected? How moreover, can one explain why the English radical party rose as one man to defend their country and the Poles are to be treated as enemies which shows simply that there is a revolution in Poland. This answers all questions about the fate of Russia. The dispatches giving this news of the Polish revolution, remember, were not 'made in Germany.' Word came from St. Petersburg after an announcement by Grand Duke Nicholas ordering that the Poles be treated as enemies during the rest of the war."

"Having seen the spirit of the German people, I am convinced that a victory for the coalition is out of the question. The war on the sea is expected by all in Germany. The only purpose of our fleets was to protect our coast, whatever mythical conceptions the British imagination may have had. But defense of land is out of the question. How long will the war last? That question I cannot answer definitely, while I assure you that there can be but one cause for victory for German arms. Germany did not begin the war. She did not want war. She is ready for peace at any moment, but she will not accept a peace that her just defense against the attack of Pan-Slavism."

CLASH OF 3,000,000 MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

The Russians inflicted a loss of 20,000 on the enemy, who sought to cross the Vistula.

French Advancing in Lorraine. Washington, Sept. 1.—The French ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, today released the official dispatch from Paris: "In the Vosges and in Lorraine our troops began an advance again yesterday. At Sassy on the Meuse a regiment of German infantry was nearly annihilated. On our left wing German troops made Russian offensive advance progressing."

Allies in Good Shape.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The position of the allied armies, according to the opinion of French military experts, is good. The German line is pointed out as attempting a movement which, if it fails, will leave them in a dangerous situation with their troops exhausted. The British army, fresh and rested, the experts say, is about to engage the German army in a battle to support the French, who have been retreating slowly for several days.

Three German Spies Captured. Paris, Sept. 1.—Three German spies were brought from Beauvais, south of Paris, and arrested by a squad of French troopers. They were arrested in the French lines and one of them wore the uniform of a Belgian officer. Arriving at the north station, the soldiers had difficulty in protecting the prisoners, a mob when they became known they were spies. They were finally conducted in safety to prison.

War Tax Is Guaranteed. London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Express from The Hague says that the Central Powers have agreed to guarantee the payment to Germany of the war tax which the Germans levied against Belgium. The four men are Ernest Solvay, the alkali king; Baron de Selys-Longchamps, the sugar king; the Rothschilds; Paul Warocque, the mine owner, and Baron Empain, the railway magnate.

"Had not this guarantee been given," says the correspondent, "Brussels would have been a smoking ruin. Big guns were mounted in front of the palace ready for bombardment."

Famous Rubens Destroyed. London, Sept. 1.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam, a correspondent of the Central News Agency says that during the German bombardment of Malines the painting by Rubens, representing the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes" was destroyed. It hung in the Church of St. Peter.

The correspondent declared that German General Prince von Buelow, who was wounded in the battle of Ypres, has been killed.

Various places in Belgium now occupied by the Germans, according to this authority, have been posted with German troops and the Germans consider Belgium a German province.

Anniversary of Sedan. London, Sept. 1.—Today is the anniversary of Sedan, and it is fully expected that the German army in France will make a supreme effort to celebrate the day in some strikingly effective manner.

Fighting has resumed all along the front. The German army, which admits the German right wing continues its advance. No other details of this fighting have yet come through, and it is not known whether the British army has again been repulsed. According to the Paris Temps, while the German forces are exhausting themselves by their tremendous exertions far from their base, the French, by their constant use of machine guns, are able constantly to bring up fresh effective forces as to prolong the struggle indefinitely and wear the enemy down, if they do not beat him.

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NURSING A VIPER

The Carranza Snake After Being Warned Into Life

Is Ready to Sting the Hand That Caressed It.

WATCHFUL WAITING POLICY

Is Bearing Its Legitimate Fruit in Republic of Mexico.

Dictator Is Determined to Drive Out the Americans.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Brigadier General Frederick Funston, commanding the American forces at Vera Cruz, has clashed with Carranza and has called for a reinforcement of troops from the United States.

This is the sensational news which has been suppressed for three days by the war department. It became public accidentally. It looks as if the Mexican trouble is about to blaze up again and American army officers are predicting intervention by the United States before the war ends.

Since becoming provisional president General Carranza has conducted himself in a manner that has strained the patience of the administration almost to the breaking point.

In official circles it is declared that Carranza has turned traitor to the United States, which gave him his power by driving out Huerta and that from the day he assumed dictatorship he has been acting in an arrogant and high handed manner.

The hope of President Wilson is not reflected in army circles. It is known, for instance, although the news has been suppressed by the administration, that General Funston has cabled from Vera Cruz asking for additional troops. His request has not been complied with.

Since the first day he assumed power, according to official dispatches received by the war department, Carranza has been acting in an arrogant and high handed manner.

One of his first acts was to cut off the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. He refused to allow any trains to pass over the railroad between the two cities and ordered the telegraph wires cut, according to the information received.

The protest sent by messenger by Brigadier General Funston was unheeded. It was not until Brigadier General Funston ordered that all the railroad equipment at Vera Cruz, or within the American zone of influence, should be confiscated that Carranza came to his senses and permitted the resumption of traffic between the two cities.

Another fact which has been suppressed is that hundreds of business men, both Mexicans and foreigners, have been thrown into jail by Carranza's orders because they refuse to pay to his government a "second" duty on goods which they have imported.

Since the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces the customs of that port have been administered by specially designated American army officers. All duties, according to the Mexican tariff, have been paid to this officer, and while no direct statement has been issued by the administration, it is generally understood that they would be held in escrow pending a settlement of American and other foreign claims against Carranza's latest move is his order closing the port of Vera Cruz. Funston stated this will have a serious effect on the city's food supply.

Overtures to Villa. Vera Cruz, Sept. 1.—Officers of the disbanded federal army are attempting to form a combination with Francisco Villa to overthrow the Carranza government. A war fund of \$20,000,000 pesos is offered with thousands of trained soldiers. Villa has not yet given an answer to the overtures. Five thousand ex-federal under Juan A. Almazan in Benito Juarez, about ten miles southeast of Mexico City. General Juan Bandera is again attacking Xochimilco with 2,000 Zapatistas. Tehuacan is in the hands of the ex-federals who are marching from Puebla to Oaxaca.

Killed 187 Policemen. Vera Cruz, Sept. 1.—John R. Sullivan, of the American consular service who recently has been in conference with General Carranza as the personal agent of President Wilson, came here today from Mexico City.

He expresses himself as hopeful of the final success of the new constitutional government in Mexico, but he is doubtful of early peace through-out the republic. He declares that no fewer than 187 policemen were killed in the recent rioting in Mexico City, following the entrance of the constitutionalists forces.

Boat in Flames. The City of Chicago belonged to the S. Graham & Morton Transportation company and had been in use since 1880 as an excursion boat. She left Benton Harbor late Monday afternoon for Chicago. The fire, which is believed to have started in the gallery, was discovered when three miles off the Illinois shore. Captain Bjork directed the ship be rushed for the break water. Full steam ahead was ordered and the flaming boat was driven full force into the government pier.

The boat struck the pier with such force that much of the pier was torn and the plaster dashed from the dwelling.

The passengers, all of whom had been ordered aft by Captain Bjork, were tossed about, many of them being thrown into the water by the force of the collision.

It is believed all were rescued. The Little Excursion was taken to Kensington for funeral.

Charles F. Chute, 70 years old, died at his home, 212 Tyler street, late Monday afternoon. He is survived by his wife, Mary Chute, and four children, William H. Chute, of Kansas City, Kan., Harry F. Chute, Ralph L. Chute and Miss Julia Chute of Topeka.

The family has lived in Topeka for sixteen years. He was a member of the W. C. F. & A. M. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence.

George Shodbolt, 95 years old, died this morning at his home near Topeka. He was a pioneer of this state, having lived in Kansas for 35 years. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the Teumseh church. Interment in Bethel cemetery.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Simmons of Kensington, Kan., died this morning on a railroad train near Topeka. His father is an undertaker of Kensington. The body will be taken to Kensington for funeral.

Having service took charge of the rescue work. He and Captain Bjork and the passengers had acted with remarkable coolness and declared their bravery had served to prevent any deaths. Women and children were given the first opportunity to leave the boat. Captain Bjork shouted that not a man was to leave the ship until the women and children were safely ashore.

"There was very little excitement," Captain Bjork said. "Everybody behaved splendidly. The men waited and when the women were safe, followed them off the pier. I do not know what caused the fire."

Most of the passengers rushed to the upper decks when they learned of the fire. Captain Bjork ordered the men to stay only in their night garments when they left the boat. No effort was made to save any personal effects. The fire was discovered by C. Peters of Berrien Springs, Mich., one of the passengers. He notified the captain and aided in rousing the sleeping passengers.

The City of Chicago was one of the oldest excursion boats in this port. She was built in 1880 between here and the various Michigan summer resorts. She was a side wheeler, 254 feet long with a gross tonnage of 1,430 tons.

Lost His False Teeth. M. M. Fletcher of Chicago was talking with much business before the alarm. He fell asleep and was awakened only when the boat crashed into the pier. He crawled out through a port and gained the pier.

Bessie Plunk and Elsie Lindahl, who were aroused in their stateroom by the crash, said passengers and crew acted in an orderly manner. The European generally was added. "All the men insisted that the women leave the boat first," explained Miss Plunk. M. E. Wells of Ann Arbor, Mich., came on deck only half clad, the clothing awakened by members of the crew.

"All I lost was my false teeth," he said. J. R. Rorik of Coloma, Mich., and her mother, Mrs. Ionia Pierce of DeKalb, Ill., were assisted from their state room by deck hands. They praised the work of the crew and of the life saving service.

The wireless of the City of Chicago failed to work. Her bow was sustained by the pier but the stern settled in the comparatively shallow water. Fire trucks and other craft extinguished the flames in her cabins.

THE WEATHER RECORD. Following are observations of the United States weather bureau ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

Stations in Kansas.	High.	Low.	Rain.
Anthony	96	70	0
Coldwater	94	66	0
Concordia	94	66	0
Dodge City	94	62	0
Dresden	94	62	0
Emporia	94	62	0
Eureka	94	70	0
Fort Scott	90	72	0
Geary	90	72	0
Hanford	90	64	0
Hays	90	62	0
Horton	90	62	0
McPherson	90	62	0
Manhattan	90	62	0
Neosho	90	62	0
Phillipsburg	90	62	0
Scott	90	62	0
Sedan	90	62	0
TOPEKA	92	76	0
Great Falls	94	74	0

Reports from Other States. Amarillo, Tex., 94; 60.0. Boston, 90; 60.0. Buffalo, N. Y., 74; 70.0. Calgary, Alberta, 82; 34.0. Chicago, 90; 70.0. Cincinnati, O., 82; 72.0. Corpus Christi, Tex., 88; 80.0. Dallas, 88; 80.0. Des Moines, Ia., 86; 64.0. El Paso, Tex., 86; 70.0. Elgin, Ill., 82; 70.0. Evansville, Ind., 82; 70.0. Fort Worth, 82; 70.0. Galveston, 82; 70.0. Havre, Mont., 64; 42.0. Huron, S. D., 82; 70.0. Indianapolis, 82; 70.0. Kansas City, Mo., 90; 76.0. Little Rock, Ark., 90; 72.0. Louisville, Ky., 82; 70.0. Memphis, Tenn., 82; 70.0. Milwaukee, 82; 70.0. Minneapolis, 82; 70.0. Moorhead, Minn., 76; 50.0. New Orleans, La., 90; 76.0. New York, N. Y., 82; 70.0. Omaha, 82; 70.0. Oklahoma, 82; 70.0. Omaha, Neb., 82; 70.0. Portland, 82; 70.0. St. Louis, 90; 76.0. St. Paul, Minn., 82; 70.0. Salt Lake, Utah, 82; 70.0. San Francisco, Cal., 82; 70.0. Seattle, Wash., 82; 70.0. Sheridan, Wyo., 82; 70.0. Springfield, Ill., 82; 70.0. St. Joseph, Mo., 82; 70.0. Toledo, Ohio, 82; 70.0. Washington, D. C., 82; 70.0. Winnipeg, Man., 82; 70.0.

Exports from the United States and Canada yesterday were 558,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn and 153,000 bushels of wheat. The shipments of wheat last week were 1,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,000,000 bushels the preceding week. The wheat exports of the preceding week were 1,000,000 bushels. The wheat exports of the preceding week were 1,000,000 bushels.

World's shipments of corn last week were 50,000 bushels compared with 1,577,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,500,000 bushels a year ago. A message from New Orleans says the French steamer Hudson cleared today with 300,000 bushels of wheat for Havre. Exports from the United States and Canada yesterday were 558,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn and 153,000 bushels of wheat. The shipments of wheat last week were 1,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,000,000 bushels the preceding week. The wheat exports of the preceding week were 1,000,000 bushels.

Chicago Produce Market. Kansas City, Sept. 1.—WHEAT—Cash: Market steady. No. 2 hard, \$1.00; No. 3, \$1.01; No. 4, \$1.02. No. 2 white, \$1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.04; No. 4 white, \$1.05. No. 2 mixed, \$1.06; No. 3 mixed, \$1.07; No. 4 mixed, \$1.08. No. 2 white, \$1.09; No. 3 white, \$1.10; No. 4 white, \$1.11. No. 2 mixed, \$1.12; No. 3 mixed, \$1.13; No. 4 mixed, \$1.14. No. 2 white, \$1.15; No. 3 white, \$1.16; No. 4 white, \$1.17. No. 2 mixed, \$1.18; No. 3 mixed, \$1.19; No. 4 mixed, \$1.20. No. 2 white, \$1.21; No. 3 white, \$1.22; No. 4 white, \$1.23. No. 2 mixed, \$1.24; No. 3 mixed, \$1.25; No. 4 mixed, \$1.26. No. 2 white, \$1.27; No. 3 white, \$1.28; No. 4 white, \$1.29. No. 2 mixed, \$1.30; No. 3 mixed, \$1.31; No. 4 mixed, \$1.32. No. 2 white, \$1.33; No. 3 white, \$1.34; No. 4 white, \$1.35. No. 2 mixed, \$1.36; No. 3 mixed, \$1.37; No. 4 mixed, \$1.38. No. 2 white, \$1.39; No. 3 white, \$1.40; No. 4 white, \$1.41. 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No. 2 white, \$1.87; No. 3 white, \$1.88; No. 4 white, \$1.89. No. 2 mixed, \$1.90; No. 3 mixed, \$1.91; No. 4 mixed, \$1.92. No. 2 white, \$1.93; No. 3 white, \$1.94; No. 4 white, \$1.95. No. 2 mixed, \$1.96; No. 3 mixed, \$1.97; No. 4 mixed, \$1.98. No. 2 white, \$1.99; No. 3 white, \$2.00; No. 4 white, \$2.01. No. 2 mixed, \$2.02; No. 3 mixed, \$2.03; No. 4 mixed, \$2.04. No. 2 white, \$2.05; No. 3 white, \$2.06; No. 4 white, \$2.07. No. 2 mixed, \$2.08; No. 3 mixed, \$2.09; No. 4 mixed, \$2.10. No. 2 white, \$2.11; No. 3 white, \$2.12; No. 4 white, \$2.13. No. 2 mixed, \$2.14; No. 3 mixed, \$2.15; No. 4 mixed, \$2.16. No. 2 white, \$2.17; No. 3 white, \$2.18; No. 4 white, \$2.19. No. 2 mixed, \$2.20; No. 3 mixed, \$2.21; No. 4 mixed, \$2.22. No. 2 white, \$2.23; No. 3 white, \$2.24; No. 4 white, \$2.25. No. 2 mixed, \$2.26; No. 3 mixed, \$2.27; No. 4 mixed, \$2.28. No. 2 white, \$2.29; No. 3 white, \$2.30; No. 4 white, \$2.31. 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No. 2 white, \$2.77; No. 3 white, \$2.78; No. 4 white, \$2.79. No. 2 mixed, \$2.80; No. 3 mixed, \$2.81; No. 4 mixed, \$2.82. No. 2 white, \$2.83; No. 3 white, \$2.84; No. 4 white, \$2.85. No. 2 mixed, \$2.86; No. 3 mixed, \$2.87; No. 4 mixed, \$2.88. No. 2 white, \$2.89; No. 3 white, \$2.90; No. 4 white, \$2.91. No. 2 mixed, \$2.92; No. 3 mixed, \$2.93; No. 4 mixed, \$2.94. No. 2 white, \$2.95; No. 3 white, \$2.96; No. 4 white, \$2.97. No. 2 mixed, \$2.98; No. 3 mixed, \$2.99; No. 4 mixed, \$3.00. No. 2 white, \$3.01; No. 3 white, \$3.02; No. 4 white, \$3.03. No. 2 mixed, \$3.04; No. 3 mixed, \$3.05; No. 4 mixed, \$3.06. No. 2 white, \$3.07; No. 3 white, \$3.08; No. 4 white, \$3.09. No. 2 mixed, \$3.10; No. 3 mixed, \$3.11; No. 4 mixed, \$3.12. No. 2 white, \$3.13; No. 3 white, \$3.14; No. 4 white, \$3.15. No. 2 mixed, \$3.16; No. 3 mixed, \$3.17; No. 4 mixed, \$3.18. No. 2 white, \$3.19; No. 3 white, \$3.20; No. 4 white, \$3.21. No. 2 mixed, \$3.22; No. 3 mixed, \$3.23; No. 4 mixed, \$3.24. No. 2 white, \$3.25; No. 3 white, \$3.26; No. 4 white, \$3.27. No. 2 mixed, \$3.28; No. 3 mixed, \$3.29; No. 4 mixed, \$3.30. No. 2 white, \$3.31; No. 3 white, \$3.32; No. 4 white, \$3.33. No. 2 mixed, \$3.34; No. 3 mixed, \$3.35; No. 4 mixed, \$3.36. No. 2 white, \$3.37; No. 3 white, \$3.38; No. 4 white, \$3.39. No. 2 mixed, \$3.40; No. 3 mixed, \$3.41; No. 4 mixed, \$3.42. No. 2 white, \$3.43; No. 3 white, \$3.44; No. 4 white, \$3.45. No. 2 mixed, \$3.46; No. 3 mixed, \$3.47; No. 4 mixed, \$3.48. No. 2 white, \$3.49; No. 3 white, \$3.50; No. 4 white, \$3.51. No. 2 mixed, \$3.52; No. 3 mixed, \$3.53; No. 4 mixed, \$3.54. No. 2 white, \$3.55; No. 3 white, \$3.56; No. 4 white, \$3.57. No. 2 mixed, \$3.58; No. 3 mixed, \$3.59; No. 4 mixed, \$3.60. No. 2 white, \$3.61; No. 3 white, \$3.62; No. 4 white, \$3.63. No. 2 mixed, \$3.64; No. 3 mixed, \$3.65; No. 4 mixed, \$3.66. No. 2 white, \$3.67; No. 3 white, \$3.68; No. 4 white, \$3.69. No. 2 mixed, \$3.70; No. 3 mixed, \$3.71; No. 4 mixed, \$3.72. No. 2 white, \$3.73; No. 3 white, \$3.74; No. 4 white, \$3.75. No. 2 mixed, \$3.76; No. 3 mixed, \$3.77; No. 4 mixed, \$3.78. No. 2 white, \$3.79; No. 3 white, \$3.80; No. 4 white, \$3.81. No. 2 mixed, \$3.82; No. 3 mixed, \$3.83; No. 4 mixed, \$3.84. No. 2 white, \$3.85; No. 3 white, \$3.86; No. 4 white, \$3.87. No. 2 mixed, \$3.88; No. 3 mixed, \$3.89; No. 4 mixed, \$3.90. No. 2 white, \$3.91; No. 3 white, \$3.92; No. 4 white, \$3.93. No. 2 mixed, \$3.94; No. 3 mixed, \$3.95; No. 4 mixed, \$3.96. No. 2 white, \$3.97; No. 3 white, \$3.98; No. 4 white, \$3.99. No. 2 mixed, \$4.00; No. 3 mixed, \$4.01; No. 4 mixed, \$4.02. No. 2 white, \$4.03; No. 3 white, \$4.04; No. 4 white, \$4.05. No. 2 mixed, \$4.06; No. 3 mixed, \$4.07; No. 4 mixed, \$4.08. No. 2 white, \$4.09; No. 3 white, \$4.10; No. 4 white, \$4.11. No. 2 mixed, \$4.12; No. 3 mixed, \$4.